

The American Observer

A free, virtuous, and enlightened people must know well the great principles and causes on which their happiness depends. —James Monroe

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Sportsmanship

By Walter E. Myer

ON the day after the election every American citizen will have a chance to show whether he follows the rules of good sportsmanship. Those of us who are on the winning side will be pleased with the results and we will have a right to be. If we are interested in the welfare of our country, we will rejoice that the man of our choice has been selected to lead the nation through the difficulties of these trying days.

It is important, however, that we take victory gracefully. We may prove that we can be good winners. That will not be such an easy job as it may at first appear.

It is as hard to be a good winner as a good loser. The one who wins is likely to celebrate the victory in such a way as to annoy and needlessly irritate the losers. He may resort to rough joking. He may "rub in" the defeat. He may be boastful, and may be too demonstrative in his rejoicing. By acting in such a way a person reveals his poor social training. He exhibits his own thoughtlessness and lack of tact.

The good winner, along with his pleasure at being on the victorious side, should feel a sense of responsibility. His party and his candidate have won the privilege of guiding the nation, but that will not be an easy task. Those who occupy positions of power in the government during the next few years will need the intelligent and informed support of all American citizens, and those who have helped to place them in power share the responsibility which falls upon the men who are chosen for leadership.

The winners of today, mindful of the necessity for unity through the nation, will properly behave this week with reserve, consideration, moderation, and thoughtfulness for the feelings of those who have seen their candidates defeated at the polls.

The losers, too, may prove their good sportsmanship by losing with good grace. They should forget as soon as possible the sting of defeat. Like good patriots, they should think of the newly elected President as the man who is to lead, not any one party or group, but the nation and all its citizens. Whatever your party, the successful candidate will be your President and he will be entitled to your respect.

You should hold to your own views, of course, and you will naturally continue to express your opinions, and to help in that way to solve the nation's problems. Don't yield on your basic principles and ideas just because the majority of people may oppose you at the time. But don't be a critic and obstructionist for narrow political reasons.

During the months that lie ahead there will be as great need for the study of national and world problems as there was during the campaign which has just closed. You should continue to work untiringly in the support of the nation and its leaders regardless of election results.



Walter E. Myer



THE RIGHT TO VOTE is a precious part of our democracy. Many brave men have fought and died to win the voting privilege and to keep it.

A Citizen's Duties

Voting Is Important, but Americans Must Also Maintain Real and Continuing Interest in Public Affairs

MILLIONS of Americans will cast their ballots at the polls tomorrow. As they vote for their favorite candidates, they will be performing a basic duty of citizenship.

Many citizens, after voting, will feel that they have carried out their civic obligations for another four years—until the 1956 election. They will not realize what a mistaken notion this is.

Important as it is, casting a ballot is but one of the responsibilities of a good citizen. There are other duties of equal importance. These duties are not only of vital concern to all adult citizens but to young people of high school age as well.

An essential requirement of a good citizen after election day has passed is to maintain a real and continuing interest in public affairs. He must learn all that he can about present-day issues, form his opinions on them, and make his influence felt.

How is he going to learn about present-day issues? There are, of course, numerous approaches. One useful aid is the newspaper. It is a good practice to read at least two daily papers which take opposing views on controversial issues. In this way, one can get a balanced report and interpretation of the day's events.

Read not only the front-page stories

but also look over the editorial pages and the various syndicated columns whose writers express differing points of view on the problems of the day. By reading a number of editorials and columns, it is possible to obtain a variety of facts and opinions which one needs in order to work out his own conclusions.

The well-informed citizen is not going to stop at newspaper reading. In addition, he is going to make it a practice to read several weekly and monthly publications which discuss the problems and issues the lawmakers are studying, debating, and acting upon.

The magazines are not so hurriedly written as are the daily newspapers. The magazines have more time to separate fact from rumor, and to give sound interpretations of the facts. They ordinarily contain much more background material about public problems than do newspapers.

Families with radio or television sets, or both, have the opportunity to inform themselves very well right in their own homes. By following the best news-reporting and discussion programs on the air, it is possible to acquire a great deal of information and conflicting opinion about national and world problems.

(Concluded on page 2)

United States Foreign Trade

We Are Selling Far More Goods to Other Nations Than We Purchase from Them

THE United States is selling billions of dollars' worth of goods to other nations this year. American wheat is going to France, automobiles are going to Brazil, tractors to Italy, mining machinery to Great Britain, and hundreds of other products are going to countries around the world.

Making the goods sold abroad provides jobs for more than two million Americans. Automobile, machine, and chemical manufacturers are making good profits by doing business with foreign lands. Farmers are profiting, too, by the sale of wheat, cotton, soybeans, tobacco, lard, and other products.

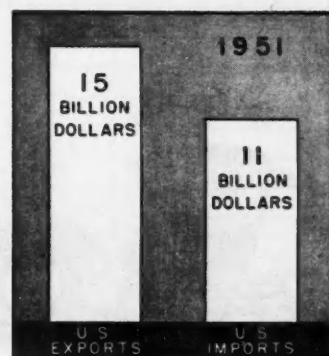
The United States is buying from other lands as well as selling goods to them. We must buy many things we lack. We get almost all our tin, for example, from Bolivia, Malaya, and other countries. We get a large part of our paper supply from Canada. We buy most of our chrome, nickel, asbestos, and natural rubber from other lands.

The buying and selling together add up to a huge total of foreign trade. Our sales abroad this year will be around 15 billion dollars, or about as much as we sold last year. Our purchases for 1952 are expected to total nearly 12 billion dollars, or close to a billion more than the total last year.

The big amounts of money that change hands in foreign trade sound like a very good thing, at first thought. The picture of jobs and profits for Americans is a pleasant one to look at. However, there is a dark spot in the picture:

Many nations don't have enough dollars to pay for all the goods they buy from us. They are able to pay in full only with dollars they get from us as loans and gifts. The dollars for foreign aid programs come out of the American taxpayers' pockets. In

(Continued on page 6)



HOW MUCH we sell and buy

A Citizen's Duties

(Concluded from page 1)

After reading a considerable amount about a particular current problem and hearing it discussed over radio or television, the citizen studies the various facts and weighs the pros and cons in his mind. Every chance he gets, he talks with informed persons. He doesn't jump to conclusions or form hasty opinions.

In discussions, he does not argue just for the sake of doing so, nor does he try to show how much he knows. He doesn't get angry when points of view to which he is strongly opposed are expressed. Instead, the wise citizen looks upon a discussion as a give-and-take affair, the purpose of which is for all parties to exchange facts and opinions—to search for the truth.

Before expressing his own views, he tries to find out as much as he can about what other persons know and think about the problem in which he is interested. If their facts are wrong, and he knows definitely they are, he tactfully tells them what his information on the subject is and where he obtained it. If their opinions seem illogical to him, he calmly but frankly points out wherein he believes their thinking to be faulty and what his own conclusions are.

No False Pride

Likewise, the good citizen does not resent it when others tell him that his facts are wrong or that his logic is defective. He shows a complete willingness to recheck his sources of information and to reconsider his points of view. In other words, he has no false pride; doesn't go into a discussion with his mind already made up and sealed tight—with a chip on his shoulder. His chief goal is not to display his great knowledge or intellect but instead to arrive at the wisest possible decisions which he is capable of making.

After reaching a decision, based on study, thought, and discussion, the citizen then goes into action in an effort to influence public opinion and

make his views known to the lawmakers and other officials of his community, state, and nation. He writes to newspapers which carry letter columns contributed by their readers. He corresponds with members of Congress from his state, letting them know how he feels about important issues which they are considering.

If there are discussion clubs which deal with public problems in his community, the good citizen takes part in their meetings. If there aren't such clubs, he tries to get a number of people interested in organizing them.

Most informed people realize that one of the best ways to work effectively in the political field is through a major party. They may cooperate with one of them consistently, or switch from time to time, depending upon which party's policies and leaders they favor at a particular period.

Party Activities

At any rate, they volunteer to help one political organization or another. They know that when large numbers of people cooperate in party activities, it is harder for a few bosses or special interest groups to run the show. There is a lot of work connected with political campaigns and elections, and though tomorrow's balloting will climax the 1952 Presidential campaign, there will be other elections on the local and state levels within two years, and in some cases earlier.

Even as he casts his ballot tomorrow, the well-trained citizen will keep future elections in mind. He will follow the actions of the office-holders during the coming months so that he will know their records when the next election comes around.

Some people are much more interested in national and world issues than they are in their community problems. With others, the reverse situation is true. However, well-rounded citizenship calls for proper consideration of all three of these fields—local, national, and international.



YOUTH can help build better government by climbing the citizenship ladder

High school students are, of course, citizens, providing that they have been born or naturalized in the United States. Therefore, all the duties we have described—except that of voting—apply to them as well as to older citizens. The more knowledge and understanding of public issues that young people acquire as students, the better qualified they will be to visit the polls and cast their ballots once they reach the voting age.

Besides studying and discussing the big issues of the day on the national and international levels, there are numerous local projects in which classroom members may take part. For one thing, they may make surveys of their communities for the purpose of answering such questions as these:

1. What is the housing situation in your community? Is it affected by housing legislation enacted by Congress?
2. Does your town or city have adequate recreational facilities to keep young people occupied during their leisure time?
3. Is your community's crime rate higher or lower than that of other similar sized communities?
4. How many youths of high school age in your town or city have dropped out of school? Why? Is anything being done about this situation?
5. How does your traffic fatality rate compare with that of other cities similar in size?
6. What is the tax rate in your community? How is the money raised by taxation spent?

Many other equally searching questions could be added to such a list. In the course of finding the answers to these questions, students will learn a great deal about the workings of their community, as well as the pros and cons on local issues.

Many students have already learned the value of such surveys. For example, students of Central High School, Chattanooga, Tennessee, made a thorough, first-hand survey of their community. They investigated the courts, the recreational facilities, housing and

health conditions, job opportunities, and newspapers.

In Madison, Wisconsin, school students organized a Youth Council for the purpose of providing a way through which, in their own words, "Madison boys and girls can join hands with adults in serving the community." So successful was this enterprise that it became the subject of a movie, "Make Way for Youth."

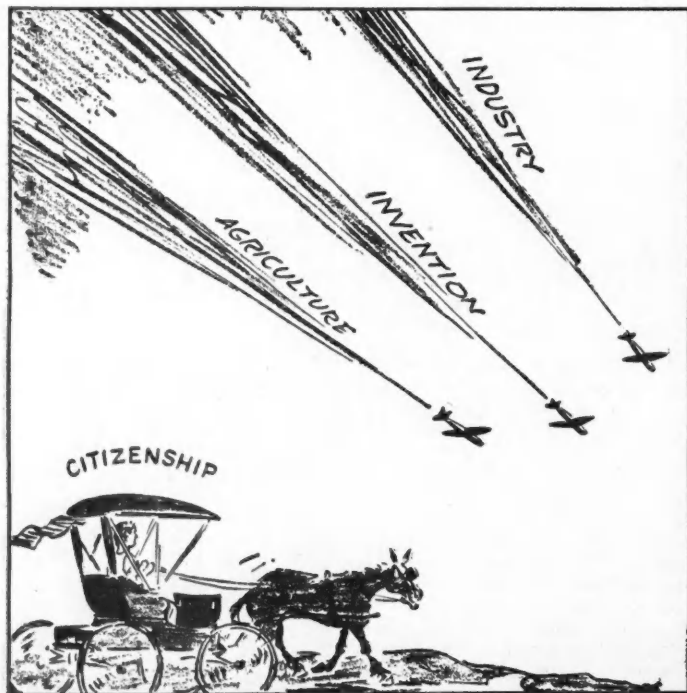
In Port Arthur, Texas, high school students have been producing and broadcasting weekly panel discussions of contemporary national and world affairs. These discussions are providing valuable experience for the young people involved, and they are stimulating interest in public problems among the adults of the community. Similar radio panel discussions have been presented weekly by the high school students of Brookings, South Dakota.

A Proved Success

It was proved during the 1948 election that students can make a real contribution in helping to get out the vote. In Erie, Pennsylvania, social studies classes made a house-to-house canvass of two districts near their school to urge citizens to vote in the primary elections. The percentage of persons who voted from those two districts was 64 and 48 as compared with a city-wide average of only 26.

Erie is by no means the only community where students have successfully organized campaigns to get out the vote. Numerous other schools are at this moment winding up intensive drives of this nature, and are thereby promoting good citizenship.

The projects carried on by these students and by many others in various parts of the nation are helping form invaluable citizenship habits. The young people participating are becoming informed and active. The chances are that as adults they will continue to play an active role in political affairs. They will not only vote when they reach the legal age for doing so, but will carry out the other responsibilities of a good citizen.



IN CITIZENSHIP progress, far too many Americans are still in the horse-and-buggy age, even though they're very advanced along technical and scientific lines

SPORTS

WHEN Americans go to the polls tomorrow, they will determine whether golf or tennis will be the major sport of the White House for the next four years. Governor Adlai Stevenson prefers tennis, while General Dwight Eisenhower likes golf.

Each candidate makes a good showing at his favorite sport. On the tennis court, Stevenson plays a skillful and vigorous game that many a younger athlete could not match. Eisenhower's golf game is steady, and his score for 18 holes is usually in the 80's.

General Eisenhower also likes to watch football and baseball games, though he has had little chance to do so in recent years. He was captain of his high school football team in Kansas, and played in the backfield at West Point until a leg injury forced him to give up the gridiron game. In addition to tennis, Governor Stevenson likes horseback riding and swimming.

Most Presidents of the past 50 years have enjoyed sports in one form or another. President Truman has usually thrown out the first ball at the opening game of the baseball season in Washington, and he thoroughly enjoys a good ball game. At one time he had stakes driven into the White House lawn so that he could play horseshoes. His favorite form of exercise, though, is a brisk, early-morning walk. Occasionally President Truman goes swimming.

Franklin D. Roosevelt engaged in water sports—swimming, rowing, and water polo—in his younger days. As President he took regular swims in the White House pool, and also enjoyed seeing baseball games. He saw more opening games than any other Chief Executive.

Theodore Roosevelt

No President was a more enthusiastic sportsman than Theodore Roosevelt. He was an excellent horseman, made a name for himself as a big-game hunter, and once had a boxing ring set up in the White House.

Another President who was sports-minded was Woodrow Wilson. As a young man, he coached the football team at Princeton University. He played a good game of golf, unspectacular but very steady. Wilson was also one of the leading baseball fans among the Presidents. He frequently attended American League baseball games in Washington. Usually he watched the games from an open car parked near the foul line in right field. One of Washington's substitute players was stationed near the car to ward off foul balls.

Warren Harding was probably the best golfer among the Presidents, and at one time he was the principal owner of a minor league baseball team in his native state of Ohio.

William Howard Taft played golf, and he was the President who set the custom of attending the opening game of the baseball season each year. Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover were trout fishermen. Mr. Hoover, in particular, was very proficient as an angler, and used to fish frequently on the Rappahannock River in Virginia. Neither Hoover nor Coolidge was especially enthusiastic about baseball, but Mrs. Coolidge was a real baseball fan and often attended games by herself.



IN PORTUGAL fishing is one of the leading occupations

Help From Portugal

Small Country on Europe's Atlantic Coast Plays Important Role in North Atlantic Treaty Organization

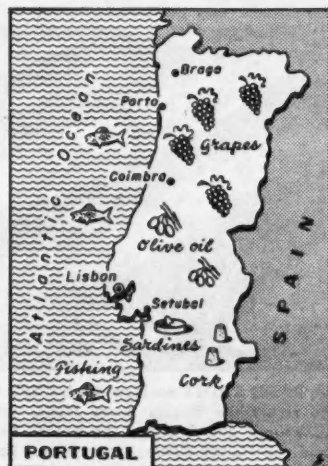
PORTUGAL, tucked into the far corner of southwestern Europe, is playing an important role today in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization for the defense of Europe against communism. Our Portuguese ally is assuming a number of vital tasks in the NATO defense system.

The Portuguese navy has the job of helping to patrol the southern Atlantic Ocean against enemy attack. The navy also is looked upon as one of the guardians of the Mediterranean Sea's narrow western passageway—the Strait of Gibraltar.

While contributing naval power to NATO, Portugal also keeps her army ready to help protect western Europe in fighting on land if necessary. The country is also counted on to make her air and naval bases available to the west in event of a war.

The homeland of Portugal, 35,413 square miles in area, is about the size of the state of Indiana. The Azores, islands in the Atlantic Ocean 800 miles west of Portugal, and the Madeira Islands, over 500 miles to the southwest, are a part of Portugal proper.

The mainland is about 360 miles long and 140 miles wide. On the north and east, the land frontiers are with Spain. The western and southern boundaries front on the Atlantic Ocean.



DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

Mountains rise above rich valleys in a good part of the Portuguese mainland. A number of rivers cross the country from Spain to empty into the Atlantic. Among the rivers is the Tagus, the mouth of which gives Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, one of Europe's finest harbors.

The homeland population of Portugal is about 8,700,000. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture, forestry, and fishing.

Many of the Portuguese are very poor and use ancient methods for their work. In the city of Lisbon, women carry baskets of fish or flowers atop their heads. Fishermen use boats like those built by Phoenician sailors hundreds of years ago.

Elementary education for all young people is compulsory, but very few students are able to go on to high school and college.

Portugal has an elected president and a legislature, the National Assembly. Real power in the country is held by Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. Although he is usually ranked as a dictator, Salazar is given credit for keeping his country politically and economically stable. The premier is strongly anti-communist.

The Portuguese climate is very favorable for the growing of grapes. These are made into Port and Madeira wines, the country's best known products. Fruit-growing is important. Portugal usually ranks third in the world as a producer of olives and olive oil.

Wheat is the main grain crop, but not enough is grown to meet the country's needs. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are raised. From the forests, farm workers get large amounts of cork. The sea provides fish, especially sardines, for home and for export.

The packing of sardines and olives and the processing of resin and turpentine are important industries. Portugal also turns out cotton, wool, silk, and linen textiles.

Portugal is one of Europe's leading air centers and has been so since before World War II, when American flying boats began New York-Lisbon service. Lisbon is, in fact, one of the crossroads for international air traffic.



YOUR SCORE CARD

STATE	ELECTORAL VOTES		
	No.	Dem.	Rep.
ALA.	11		
ARIZ.	4		
ARK.	8		
CALIF.	32		
COLO.	6		
CONN.	8		
DEL.	3		
FLA.	10		
GA.	12		
IDAHO	4		
ILL.	27		
IND.	13		
IOWA	10		
KAN.	8		
KY.	10		
LA.	10		
MAINE	5		
MD.	9		
MASS.	16		
MICH.	20		
MINN.	11		
MISS.	8		
MO.	13		
MONT.	4		
NEBR.	6		
NEV.	3		
N. H.	4		
N. J.	16		
N. MEX.	4		
N. Y.	45		
N. C.	14		
N. DAK.	4		
OHIO	25		
OKLA.	8		
ORE.	6		
PA.	32		
R. I.	4		
S. C.	8		
S. DAK.	4		
TENN.	11		
TEXAS	24		
UTAH	4		
VT.	3		
VA.	12		
WASH.	9		
W. VA.	8		
WIS.	12		
WYO.	3		
TOTALS	531		

DRAWN FOR THE AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

THE ELECTION JACKPOT is 266 electoral votes. As you listen to the returns on election night, use this chart to fill in the vote. The first candidate to get the 266 electoral votes will be the new President of the United States.

The Story of the Week

Struggle for Congress

Tomorrow's election is being closely watched not only because of the Presidential race, but also because of contests for control of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives. The outcome of these contests will decide whether the Democrats or the Republicans will have a majority in the 83rd Congress.

All told, 35 Senate members are being elected this year. At present the Democrats have 49 and the Republicans have 47 seats in the upper house. If the Democrats keep the seats they now have, or pick up a few new ones, they will continue to control the Senate regardless of which party wins the Presidency. But if the GOP can take only a few of the seats held by the Democrats, and can keep the ones it now has, it will win a majority of the upper house.

Of the 35 Senate seats at stake, 21 are now held by Republicans and 14 are held by Democrats. Five Democrats from the South are certain of winning because they have no opponents in tomorrow's election. On the Republican side, a senator from Maine has already won a seat, and one from California is sure of victory because he has won both party nominations.

While races in other states are equally important, many observers



A SOLDIER votes in Korea. By using the absentee ballot, qualified voters in the Armed Forces are able to take part in the election.

feel that election results in at least 11 "doubtful" states may decide which party is to control the next Senate. These states are: Connecticut, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, New York, Utah, Washington, and West Virginia.

The two parties are also competing vigorously for control of the House. The last congressional elections, those held in 1950, gave the Democrats 235 and the Republicans 199 seats. (One seat went to an independent.)

The over-all outcome of the congressional elections is important because it will determine whether or not the new President—Democrat or Republican—will have a Congress behind him with a majority membership of his own party. If one party takes



TROUBLE IN INDONESIA. President Achmad Sukarno promises new elections to crowds who charge he wants to be a dictator. Sukarno denied the charge.

over the White House and another party wins control of one or both houses of Congress, bitter feelings may result between the President and the lawmakers. Under such circumstances, decisions on important legislation may be held up.

Moreover, for a party to have a majority, however slight, in either the Senate or the House gives it a tremendous advantage. The leading party controls all the committees. It has the majority of members on each one, and it is able to win all the chairmanships.

Since committees, for the most part, have life-and-death control over bills introduced in Congress, the party in control of them is in a very favorable position to put through legislation it desires.

False "Paradise"

Russia's propaganda agents advertise their country to the world as a "paradise for workers" in which everyone is well off. But what is life really like on the other side of the Iron Curtain? From various sources of information, *New York Times* editorial writer Harry Schwartz has pieced together the following picture of how Soviet workers live:

The average Russian works at least 48 hours a week, and frequently he must do "voluntary" jobs for the state on his free time. His pay depends upon the amount of work he does. If he disobeys his foreman, who represents the government, or if he is absent from his job, or comes to work late without giving a satisfactory reason, he may be fined and imprisoned. Moreover, most workers are not allowed to change jobs until their bosses give them special permission to work elsewhere.

Wages for Soviet workers are set by the government. Those who work in coal mines, steel plants, or in arms factories get much higher pay than do the workers who turn out consumer's goods such as shoes and clothing. On an average, a Russian must work at least three hours to earn enough money to buy a pound of pork, about two weeks for a pair of shoes, and an entire month to earn the price of a man's suit.

Russian workers live chiefly on a

diet of bread, potatoes, and some vegetables. Occasionally they are able to buy a bit of meat. If he is single, the Soviet worker generally lives in a crowded barracks. A family man is likely to have one room of an apartment for himself, his wife, and his children. Only Communist Party leaders and a few other favored groups are given individual homes and apartments in which to live.

Proposed Election Reform

Should we have shorter Presidential campaigns? News columnist Marquis Childs answers this question with an emphatic "Yes." Long and taxing campaigns, such as those being waged by the two major Presidential candidates this year, are almost more than a human being can endure, Childs believes. He describes the problem in this way:

"At the end of a long day in a motorcade or on a campaign train, with frequent stops and many talks along the way, the tired candidate must often face a radio or TV audience at night. On a train, or in a motorcade, the candidate is never al-

lowed to be alone. Different groups of citizens get on at every stop, and all of them want to shake his hand or talk to him.

"Surely the candidates and many voters, too, must get fed up with such costly and grueling campaigns. What is the answer to this problem? Actually, there is no need for long drawn-out campaigns now that office-seekers can talk to millions of Americans at a time over the radio and television networks. The parties could meet to choose their standard-bearers in the first and second weeks of September, and the actual campaigns could then begin after October 1."

Needed—More Chemists

More and more jobs in chemical industries go unfilled each year, say officials of the Manufacturing Chemists Association (MCA). This group, representing the big chemical industries of the nation, is now planning a nation-wide campaign to interest high school students in careers as chemists.

Representatives of certain industries are taking their appeal for more chemists to school classrooms across the country. And, whenever it is possible to do so, groups of young boys and girls will be taken on tours of nearby chemical plants to show students how the industry carries on its work.

Job opportunities are growing so rapidly that the nation needs between 5,000 and 10,000 additional chemists each year, the MCA declares. Last year, the group adds, only some 3,800 young people completed college work in chemistry.

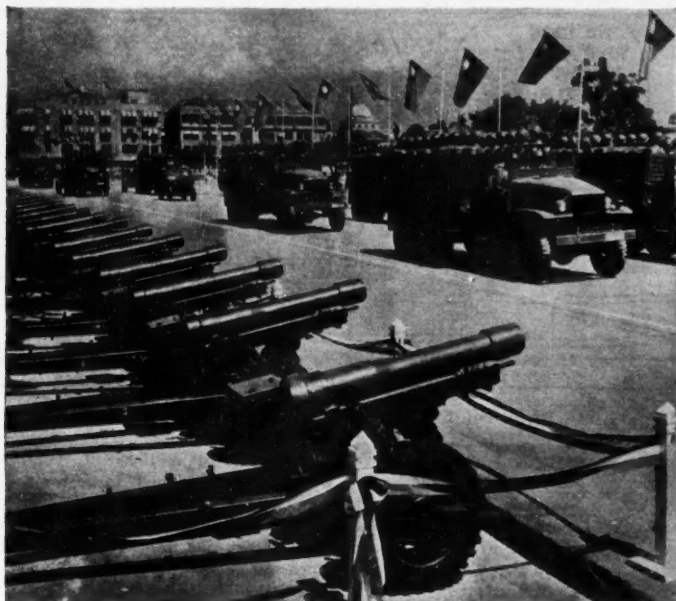
Voting in Other Lands

Ours is not the only country that is voting for new leaders this year. Greece, Venezuela, Chile, Mexico, India, Korea, and Japan are among the other nations in the world which have held or are about to hold election contests in 1952.

Greece plans to elect a new parliament in less than two weeks from today. On November 30, Venezuelans



A RARE SIGHT on New York City's waterfront. The seven big ships are (left to right) the British liners *Media* (shown only partially), *Mauretania*, *Queen Elizabeth*, and *Georgic*; the French liner *Liberte*; the American *United States*; and the Italian *Conte Biancamano*. So many big ships are not often in harbor at the same time.



ON FORMOSA ISLAND, anti-communist troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek pass in review at an Independence Day celebration. The weapons are American and are part of the help we have been giving Chiang Kai-shek to defend Formosa against the possibility of communist aggression.

are scheduled to vote for a constituent assembly which is to draft a new constitution and pick a president for the South American land.

Our southern neighbors of Mexico and Chile have already elected new presidents this year. Mexicans voted a six-year term for Adolfo Ruiz Cortines last July. He will take office on December 1. Chile's voters elected General Carlos Ibanez as president last September. Ibanez is to begin his six-year term of office tomorrow.

On the other side of the globe, India went to the polls early this year to choose members of parliament and local leaders. South Korea voted a second four-year term of office for President Syngman Rhee last August. And Japan held its first post-war nation-wide election as an independent country last month.

Two Parties, or More?

All told, we have some 12 or more separate political parties with Presidential candidates in the field this year. But the real contest for the Presidency in tomorrow's election, as we know, is between Republican General Dwight Eisenhower and Democrat Governor Adlai Stevenson. The other parties' candidates will undoubtedly poll only a few scattered votes.

Some Americans feel we should break with our "two-party tradition" of the past and encourage additional political groups to take a more active part in our elections. They argue:

"Our country is made up of people who have many different points of view. These citizens should have an opportunity to join any one of a number of parties that have a chance of winning elections.

"At present, Americans of different views can choose between only two effective party organizations—Democratic and Republican. As a result, there is as much difference of opinion within each party as there is between the two parties."

Other citizens, who strongly support the two-party plan, express the following point of view:

"It is true that individual Americans hold many different points of view. But these differences can best be ironed out within two major parties. The parties then represent the over-all interests and views of many citizens, not just the beliefs of some small group.

"On the other hand, if we had many political parties, our government would probably become as unstable as that of France. There, a dozen or more organized groups compete with one another for the control of the government. As a result, the French are constantly bickering and their government leadership changes frequently. The same is true of certain other countries."

Flying Triangles

"Flying saucers" may not actually exist in our atmosphere, but there is no doubt that "flying triangles" will soon be speeding through the air above

us. A short time ago, the U. S. Air Force placed its first order for a secret number of new delta-wing fighter planes. These craft are named after the fourth letter of the old Greek Alphabet, Delta, which is shaped like a triangle.

Called the F-102, the new jet-powered planes are reported to be capable of flying faster than the speed of sound (about 760 miles per hour at sea level). The new delta-wing aircraft can climb almost straight up and it can fly circles around most bombers, say pilots who have flown experimental models of the planes. Flying triangles are expected to roll off the assembly lines within the next two years.

Foreign Glimpses

Iran made a final break in its diplomatic relations with Britain, despite efforts of western leaders to avert such a break. Iranian Premier Mossadegh took this action after many months of quarreling with England over the control of Iran's oil.

The French government plans to open discussions next week on this question: Should France join the proposed European Defense Community? Under EDC, troops of France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg would form one united force.

In the forthcoming sessions of parliament, this question is expected to be a subject of bitter debate. Many Frenchmen strongly oppose a union of their troops with those of their former hated enemy—Germany.

References

"Lopsided World Trade," *U. S. News & World Report*, September 19, 1952.

"Mounting U. S. Trade Barriers," *Newsweek*, May 26, 1952.

Pronunciations

Adolfo Ruiz Cortines—ah-daw'fō rō-ēs' core-teen'ās

Antonio de Oliveira Salazar—ahn-tō-nyō di aw-lee-vā'ruh sah-luh-zahr

Carlos Ibanez—kahr'lōs ē-bah'nyās

Madeira—mah-dēr'ah

Phoenician—fē-nish'ān

Syngman Rhee—sōng-mahn rē

Tagus—tā'gūs

THE LIGHTER SIDE

During a class discussion on taxes, the teacher asked Bob to give her an example of an indirect tax.

"The dog tax," he replied.
"Why is that an indirect tax?" queried the teacher.
"Because," answered Bob, "the dog doesn't pay it."

"And you mean to tell me that in your section of California you have 365 days of sunshine a year?"
"We certainly do, and that's a mighty conservative estimate, too."

"What has 24 feet, green eyes, and a pink body with purple stripes around it?"

"I don't know—what?"
"I don't know, either, but you better pick it off your neck!"

Definition of rush hour: The hour when traffic is at a standstill.

"There's a man outside who says he has a dual personality."
"Then tell him to go chase himself."

Louise: "Doctor, when I get well will I be able to play the piano?"

Doctor: "Of course."
Louise: "That's marvelous. I never played it before."

Mr. X: "Yes, dear, your hat is on straight; now do hurry."

Mrs. X: "I'm sorry, but I'll have to go back; this hat isn't supposed to be worn straight."



"ALICE . . ."

Study Guide

Citizenship

1. What mistaken notion will many citizens have after voting tomorrow?
2. Describe an essential requirement of a good citizen after election day.
3. Tell in detail how one can best keep informed about public affairs.
4. How should one reach a decision on an issue after he has acquired all available facts bearing on it?
5. How can the informed citizen influence public opinion?
6. What are some types of community surveys that can be made?
7. Describe several citizenship projects which certain schools have carried out.

Discussion

1. Approximately how much time, in your opinion, should each student and adult devote every week to informing himself on public problems and to participating in political discussions and affairs? Defend your viewpoint.
2. Suggest a subject on which your class might make a worthwhile community survey. Tell how such a survey could be carried out.
3. Do you or do you not feel that a citizen should vote if he is not informed on the candidates or the issues? Explain.

Foreign Trade

1. List some of the products that we obtain largely from foreign countries. Name a number of items that we sell abroad in sizable amounts.
2. What is the total value of the goods we expect to buy from foreigners this year? How much do we expect to sell outside our borders?
3. What is the dark spot in our foreign trade picture?
4. Give some of the reasons why foreigners are selling us fewer goods than they are buying from us.
5. Describe the three possible courses of action, with respect to foreign trade, that seem open to us in the future.
6. Present the arguments of people who think we should buy more foreign goods than we are now purchasing.
7. Describe the ideas of those who oppose buying more, and of the people who think we should reduce our foreign sales.

Discussion

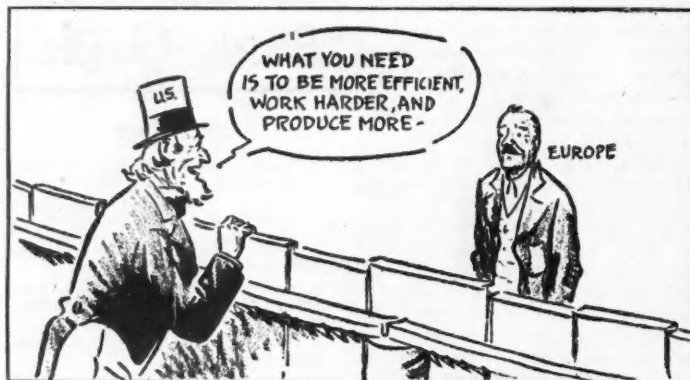
1. Do you think the goods we get from abroad are less essential to us than the goods we export are essential to our customers? Why or why not?
2. In your opinion, what kind of foreign trade policy should our country follow? Explain your position.

Miscellaneous

1. How many U. S. Senate seats are at stake this year?
2. Why, according to columnist Marquis Childs, should our Presidential campaigns be shorter than they are now?
3. Briefly describe the conditions under which the average Russian lives and works.
4. Name some countries, besides the United States, that plan to hold elections soon or have already held them this year.
5. What kind of campaign is being launched by the Manufacturing Chemists Association?
6. What are the main arguments in favor of our two-party system? Why do some people favor having more than two strong parties?
7. Tell how Portugal is helping in the defense of western Europe.

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (c) unpleasant and burdensome; 2. (d) bitterly attacked; 3. (b) responsive and open-minded; 4. (d) inherited gift; 5. (c) fearful; 6. (a) false and deceitful.



EUROPEAN NATIONS consistently buy more from us than we permit them to sell to us

Foreign Trade

(Continued from page 1)

short, Americans are paying for a big share of goods that go to our foreign customers.

Our foreign customers can't pay for all that they buy because they don't sell enough goods to us. As noted above, they are buying about 15 billion dollars in goods this year and selling us 12 billion dollars' worth. They will thus be short three billion dollars of the money they need to pay for all their purchases and bring their trade with us into balance.

The story of unbalanced trade is not a new one. We have been selling more goods abroad than we have bought for many years.

Foreign countries once sent us gold as payment when they were short of dollars. We accepted the gold, which long was looked upon as the foundation of wealth. Then countries began to run short of gold, for they had to send large amounts over here to make up the difference between what they bought from us and sold to us.

Even after the gold supply of other nations dwindled, foreigners still kept on buying more from us than we were willing to buy from them. The only way they could pay the difference was to borrow money from us. Many of these loans never could be repaid, be-

cause we did not let foreigners sell as many of their products in our country as we sold in theirs. Our trade with them was out of balance.

During World War II, the United States loaned and gave billions of dollars in aid to our allies. We paid little heed then to trade balance, for we and our allies were fighting together to win a war. After the war, however, we set up big aid programs to help our allies get back on their feet. We began to help them boost their farm and factory output so that they could produce what they had to have at home and what they needed to sell abroad. We also worked in the effort to build up world trade on a healthy basis. Part of this program has succeeded, but foreign trade is still out of balance.

Now, you may ask, why is it necessary to have a balance in trade with other countries? The simple answer is that we lose money if the goods we sell and those we buy don't equal each other in value.

Take, for example, France which may buy 75 million dollars' worth of machinery from us and sell us 60 million dollars' worth of woolen cloth. There is a difference of 15 million that France owes us. If she doesn't have some surplus dollars on hand, the only way she can pay us is in her own money, francs. If we accept 15 million dollars' worth of francs, the only way we can come out on the deal is to use them for buying more French

woolen cloth, perfume, or other products. We can't spend the francs in the United States.

If we do spend the surplus francs in France, we shall bring our trade into balance with it. We and France will each be getting our money's worth out of the total transaction in the form of goods. If we don't buy the French goods, however, we're stuck with 15 million dollars' worth of useless francs. Our trade is out of balance. We are the losers.

Then, you may say, can't we give up foreign trade and end all this trouble about balances? It is true that we depend less for our living on trade than do many other countries, such as Britain, Germany, and Japan. Those countries don't grow enough food for their people, and they must trade to get the food they need. We can feed ourselves and produce most of the goods we need.

Even so, we buy large quantities of tin, copper, manganese, chrome, nickel, asbestos, rubber, paper, coffee, cocoa, chemicals, petroleum, and many other products from foreign lands. As time goes on and certain of our natural resources diminish, we shall depend increasingly upon foreign supplies.

All right, then, what are some of the reasons why foreign nations aren't selling enough goods to us to balance trade?

For one thing, we no longer need some of the things we formerly bought in great quantity. For example, we

once purchased millions of dollars' worth of heavy, finely made leather luggage from Britain. We still buy some, but American-made luggage of light fabrics and plastics is becoming more and more popular in this day of airplane travel. We previously bought silk from Japan, and we still do. However, rayons, orlons, and nylons are lessening the desire for silk every day.

The biggest reason why more foreign goods are not sold in this country, however, is that the United States places certain limits on imports. This is done by tariffs (taxes on imported goods) and quotas. The limits on most foreign imports are placed primarily to protect American industries. Quotas, of course, definitely prevent more than a certain amount of a particular foreign product from entering this country. Tariffs raise the prices of foreign goods sold in this country, making it harder for them to compete with similar American products.

All nations have erected tariff and other trade barriers against outside goods. Ours seems to have had the most effect, however, for we consistently keep other countries from selling as much to us as we sell to them.

In view of the present trade situation, there appear to be three possible courses of action open to us:

1. We can buy more foreign goods than we do now, so as to bring trade into balance and help to end aid programs which take the taxpayers' money.

2. We can sell less to foreign countries, buy about as much from them as we have been doing, and balance trade that way.

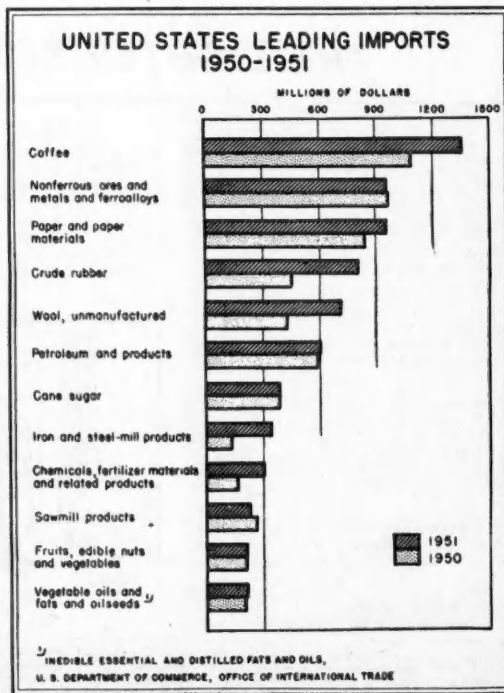
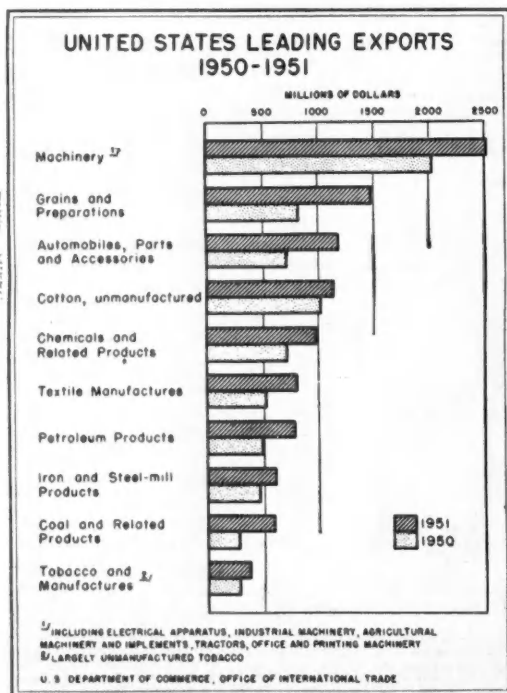
3. We can keep on with trade as it is now, and balance trade by continuing to make loans and gifts to foreign nations.

Americans disagree sharply over which is the proper course to follow. Foreign countries very much want us to buy more of their goods, and to make this easier by reducing tariffs and changing our quota system. Some Americans think this is a good idea. Others oppose it. Those favoring a "buy more" program say:

"Buying more goods from other countries can be a step to greater prosperity than we now have. If we buy more foreign products, our customers can balance trade with us. Then they won't need loan-and-gift aid from us, so we can do away with the taxes we pay for the aid programs.

"If we buy more and more, other lands can purchase still larger quantities of farm and manufactured products from us than they do now. That will mean more jobs, better incomes, greater comforts for the workers and farmers of our country. Too, our cus-

(Concluded on page 7)



THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS that make up our trade with foreign countries

Readers Say—

Our school has set up a special "Voter's Club." Members of this group go out among our town's citizens and offer to work as baby-sitters for voting parents. They also offer to drive voters to the polls on election day.

SUSAN URBAN,
Des Moines, Iowa

★

I have read many stories of corruption among our government officials. The only way people can effectively deal with this problem is to go to the polls and vote wisely on election day.

MARVIN RIFE,
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania

★

I agree with those people who say we are spending too much money on foreign aid. We need better schools, better housing, and many other improvements right here at home. We have enough problems of our own to handle without taking those of other countries under our wing.

JUDITH PROCAKIEWICZ,
Lackawanna, New York

★

European countries need our help and make no mistake about it. These countries have suffered untold hardships during the last war. They must continue to have outside support to help them get a new start.

Americans sometimes become impatient because it is taking a long time to put Europe on its feet. It is hard for us over here to realize how much work must be done there. I know how much these countries need help because I have seen Europe suffer. I am an exchange student on a program between Germany and the United States.

ANNI BABER,
Blissfield, Michigan

★

Women ought to be encouraged to join the armed forces. They should be reminded over and over again that they are important to the nation's defense program.

JANE NABERHAUS,
Cincinnati, Ohio

★

I am all for a United States of Europe. A united Europe could become a strong continent, instead of weak and divided as it is today. Of course, it will take time and a lot of hard work to make this policy succeed.

ETHEL MOOREFIELD,
Danville, Virginia

★

I think our country's voters have been paying too much attention to the Presidential election, and not enough to the contest for congressional seats. After all, it is just as important to get good senators and representatives as it is to get a good Chief Executive.

JEAN KADEL,
Chappaqua, New York

Your Vocabulary

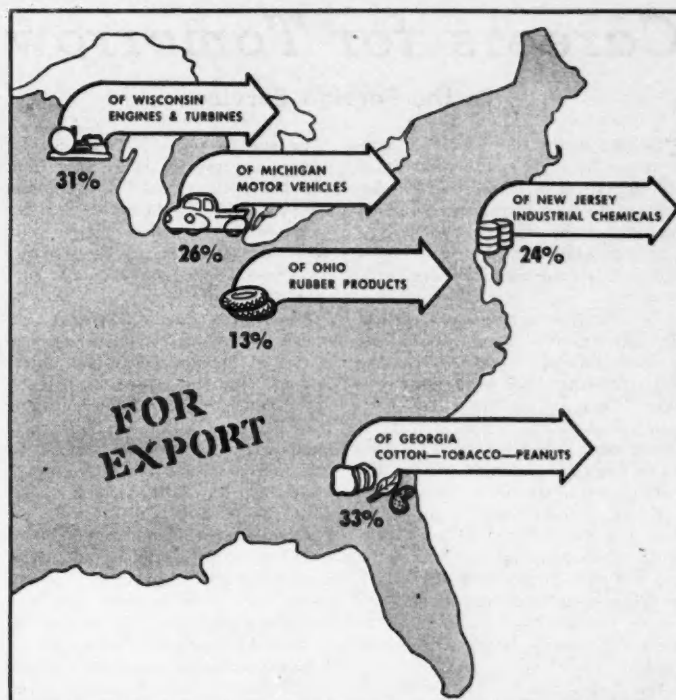
In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are given on page 5, column 4.

1. Many young Germans feel that military service is an *onerous* (on'-er-üs) duty. (a) entertaining and adventurous (b) essential (c) unpleasant and burdensome (d) unnecessary.

2. The two opposing delegates at the UN *berated* (bê-rât'éd) the policies of each other's country. (a) ignored (b) tried to block (c) sized up (d) bitterly attacked.

3. This group is *amenable* (ä-më-nüh-bl) to any worthwhile suggestions for ending the Korean War. (a) opposed (b) responsive and open-minded (c) unwilling to listen (d) afraid to give consideration.

4. Freedom is every American's most cherished *legacy* (lêg'ah-sê). (a)



PRODUCERS in numerous states sell a large part of their output abroad

U. S. Foreign Trade

(Concluded from page 1)

tomers will prosper by selling to us. As they prosper, they can raise their standards of living and then become stronger foes of communism.

"We vitally need many things from abroad and we buy them. There are other items that we could use and many Americans would like to have. Take the small, British-made Austin automobiles that use little gas, for instance. A good many Austins and other British makes are now being sold in this country. More would be sold if lower tariffs permitted lower prices. The sales of these cars would not harm the American automobile manufacturers very much. Buyers of the British cars usually would be people who can't afford the U. S. automobiles or those who want a second smaller car.

"The best way to speed the 'buy more' idea is to lower tariffs and eliminate quotas. That would have to be done by both us and our customers.

"We already have a number of agreements—called reciprocal trade agreements—in which we and other countries lowered trade barriers such as tariffs. What we need is more such agreements. Surely it is only fair that we be willing to buy as much from other lands as we sell to them."

Those opposed to the "buy more" idea argue as follows:

"Many countries are getting along pretty well now, so they may not need our help much longer. Anyway, it's foolish to buy a lot of gadgets and trinkets we don't need, just as it is always unwise to waste money. If we start buying more foreign cars, Danish hams, Dutch chocolates, and German radios, we shall do harm to our own farms and businesses.

"Let's not lose our heads and start lowering tariffs to let in a lot of goods we can do without. We must keep existing tariffs and quotas against merchandise made in countries with low wages, to protect our own industries, our labor, and our whole standard of living."

Some Americans think we should sell less abroad to bring trade into balance. Such Americans say:

"We aren't likely to buy enough foreign goods to balance trade even if tariffs are lowered. American products, on the whole, are more in demand and of better quality than foreign goods are likely to be. Most people in our country will prefer U. S. goods.

"The only thing to do, then, is to cut down on the things we are selling abroad in order to balance our trade. That may be hard on some countries for a time, but they can manage to get along if they try. In the long run, they will be better off if they become self-sufficient and not so dependent on trading with us.

"Certain American farmers and businessmen will be hurt somewhat by reduced foreign sales. The country as a whole, however, will be better off than if we continue to sell more goods to other lands than they can pay for."

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of THE AMERICAN OBSERVER dated October 6, 13, 20, and 27. The answer key appears in the November 3 issue of THE CIVIC LEADER. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was planned to (a) carry out the Marshall Plan; (b) protect member nations against Soviet aggression; (c) lower tariff barriers between European nations; (d) set up a uniform money system in Europe.

2. The Supreme Court spends most of its time (a) settling disputes between the President and Congress; (b) reviewing decisions made by judges of lower courts; (c) considering whether or not proposed laws will be Constitutional; (d) directing the work of the Justice Department.

3. In the current Presidential campaign, continued support of our membership in the United Nations has been promised by (a) both Democrats and Republicans; (b) only the Democrats; (c) only the Republicans; (d) neither party.

4. Presidential electors are divided among the states in accordance with their (a) wealth; (b) geographic location; (c) representation in Congress; (d) size.

5. If Russia's present 5-year plan is carried out successfully, she will have (a) a productive capacity far greater than that of the United States; (b) a military machine that is certain to conquer the world; (c) a standard of living equal to that enjoyed by most Americans; (d) an industrial output in 1955 which will be twice as great as what she had just before World War II, but which will still be much less than ours.

6. The most controversial feature of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act is its provision that (a) permits jurisdictional strikes; (b) provides for the closed shop; (c) outlaws the union shop; (d) deals with national emergency strikes.

7. The recent Japanese elections show that (a) Japan continues to support democracy and cooperation with other free nations; (b) the communists have gained great strength there; (c) the nation is strongly opposed to U. S. foreign policy; (d) Japan desires economic and military control over the Korean peninsula.

8. In the seven years of its existence, the United Nations has achieved success in (a) limiting the armaments of all nations; (b) settling disputes between the U. S. and Russia; (c) fighting disease, hunger, and ignorance in certain parts of the world; (d) unifying Germany.

9. A simple definition of inflation is (a) a period of low wages and unemployment; (b) a prolonged period of rising prices; (c) a period of excessively high taxes; (d) a prolonged period of falling prices.

10. The nearest thing yet to a United States of Europe is now being planned by the six countries that are already partners in the (a) Schuman Plan; (b) Benelux agreement; (c) Cominform; (d) Anzus pact.

11. The United Nations achieved successful results in all of the following political disputes *except* (a) the Dutch-Indonesian dispute; (b) the Israel-Arab dispute; (c) the Russian-Iranian dispute; (d) the German unification dispute.

12. Two North African lands seeking complete independence from France are (a) Algeria and Liberia; (b) Madagascar and Egypt; (c) Tunisia and Morocco; (d) Tripoli and Tangier.

13. Canada ranks among the leading nations of the world in all of the following ways *except* (a) in natural wealth; (b) in area; (c) in population; (d) in productivity of her farms, mines, and factories.

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

14. What South American nation is one of the world's leading tin producers?

15. General Mohammed Naguib, after ousting King Farouk, has begun numerous reform measures in _____

16. Which political party says that our present inflation has been caused mainly by the defense program?

17. Who is Secretary-General of the United Nations?

18. The number of electoral votes required to elect the President is _____

19. What is the name of the small industrial land, located between Germany and France, that is so important to both of its larger neighbors?

20. Which political party says that inflation has been made much worse because of waste and unsound governmental policies?

21. What branch of the United Nations supervises the governing of certain colonial regions?

22. According to the electoral system, if no Presidential candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes, then the members of the _____ select the President.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

23. Fred Vinson

24. Matthew Ridgway

25. Warren Austin

26. Sir Gladwyn Jebb

27. Eleanor Roosevelt

28. George Kennan

A. British delegate to the United Nations

B. Member of the UN Commission on Human Rights

C. U. S. Ambassador to Russia—involved in controversy

D. Secretary-General of the United Nations

E. Chief of NATO forces

F. Chief Justice, U. S. Supreme Court

G. Chief U. S. delegate to the United Nations

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in *italics*.

29. Each party has *assailed* the tactics of the other. (a) commented on (b) attacked (c) studied (d) echoed.

30. Foreign policy is a chief point of *contention* in the campaign. (a) strife (b) interest (c) accord (d) uncertainty.

31. *Scathing* comments are not unusual in a political campaign. (a) accurate (b) bitterly damaging (c) humorous (d) complimentary.

32. There appeared to be only *sporadic* fighting on the war front. (a) half-hearted (b) poorly planned (c) fruitless (d) occasional.

33. *Indolent* students often make undistinguished records in school. (a) inactive and lazy (b) stubborn and obstructive (c) impractical (d) impatient.

Careers for Tomorrow

In the Foreign Service

FOR the young American who wants to see the world and serve his country at the same time, the Foreign Service offers an attractive career. A foreign service officer can contribute a great deal toward world peace, and well-trained diplomats are badly needed.

The Foreign Service is a branch of the Department of State. Its highest ranking officers—*ambassadors* and *ministers*—are appointed by the President. They are usually chosen from men outside the government, but recently some ambassadors have been taken from the ranks of men in the Foreign Service itself.

Under these top officials are *career men* and *staff officers*. *Consuls-general*, *consuls*, and *vice-consuls* head the list of career men. Staff officers are usually assigned to lower positions, but can be promoted when they have the necessary qualifications and experience.

The duties of a Foreign Service officer are many. He observes conditions in countries overseas and reports his views to the Secretary of State. He exchanges ideas with officials of foreign nations, and explains policies of our State Department to them. He helps plan treaties and commercial agreements between the United States and other countries. One of the major duties of staff officers is to look after the welfare of American citizens living or visiting abroad.

To qualify for a Foreign Service career, a person must be intelligent and honest, and must have absolute loyalty to the United States. *Career men* must have a college degree or its equivalent in education. *Staff officers* don't need a degree but should be educated sufficiently to do their jobs well.

Preparation should begin in high school. A young person should specialize in history, geography, international relations, economics, psychology, English, and a foreign language. In college, he should continue these studies. Additional skills such as typing, shorthand, and office filing would be of help in qualifying for a staff position.

Advancement is not rapid, but a level-headed, industrious, and tactful person has every opportunity to improve his position. Of the two branches, career men have better opportunities than staff officers.

Yearly salaries range from \$3,800 to \$14,000 for career men, and between \$2,900 and \$10,500 for staff officers. In addition to salaries, cost-of-living allowances are given to all personnel on overseas duty.

Advantages include world-wide travel and valuable experience. The work is hard but varied and interesting. Compensation is relatively high.

Disadvantages include assignments in undesirable areas of the world. Diplomats often are stationed in disagreeable climates and out-of-the-way



LUCKY career diplomats may work in this modern embassy in Mexico City

places. To compensate for this, however, employees are kept but one year in posts where the climate is unhealthy. Everyone in the Foreign Service is returned to the United States at the end of each two-year term.

Additional information pertaining to the Foreign Service may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. One pamphlet is entitled: "Preparing for Careers in the Foreign Service of the United States" (25 cents); and another is called "Federal Jobs Outside the Continental United States" (10 cents).

Historical Backgrounds - - Foreign Trade

WE all know the heroic story of our early Colonists. Courageously, they cut wood from the forests and built homes. They broke soil that never before had been planted and grew their food. They sheared wool from sheep, wove it into rough cloth, and made clothing. They fashioned shoes—and some clothing—from the hides of animals.

Great as their accomplishments were, the Colonists required some things from other lands—for our factories were not then built. Farmers needed tools, or iron with which to make them. The housewife had to have salt to help preserve meat and to make foods tastier. The Colonists wanted linens from Holland (the Netherlands); glasses and dishes, books, furniture, fine woolsens, and other goods from England and France. The sheep and other farm animals came from England, Spain, and elsewhere in Europe.

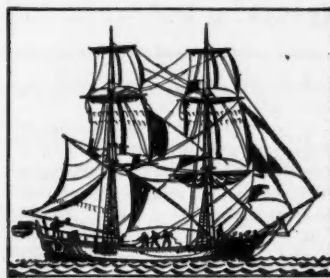
The desire for things that make life more comfortable led the Colonists into trade—to sell what they had for what they wanted. A shipload of tobacco was on its way to England in 1614, just seven years after the first permanent English settlement was founded at Jamestown, Virginia. The Pilgrims started a cargo of beaver skins to England in 1621, within a year after the founding of Plymouth, Massachusetts. Unfortunately for the Pilgrims, the French captured the ship which carried the beaver skins.

Most of our trade was with England at the beginning. That was natural since the Colonies then belonged to England. However, the early pioneers

soon began selling products to other lands and buying goods from them. We traded with France, the countries of southern Europe, North Africa, and the West Indies.

By the time the Revolutionary War began, a big share of our trade was with countries other than England. The pattern set in Colonial times has developed steadily, so that we are today among the world's greatest trading nations (see foreign trade article which begins on page 1).

The Southern Colonies exported large amounts of tobacco and some grains and furs. New York, Pennsyl-



AN EARLY U. S. trading ship

vania, and other Middle Colonies shipped out grain, furs, and flour; and the New England Colonies exported fish, whale oil, timber, and some ships. In return, the early American traders obtained manufactured goods, sugar, cotton, and other products.

After we had won our independence, we lost a good part of our trade with Great Britain for quite a period of time. However, we kept on doing busi-

ness with France and Spain. As an independent United States, we made trade treaties with Holland, Germany, Sweden, and other countries.

Then, in 1785, we began to develop a big new market that took the place of business we had lost with England. United States merchant ships reached China and did a thriving business there, trading cloth and trinkets for tea and spices. We started to trade also with Hawaii and other islands of the Pacific.

In the middle 1800's, shipbuilders in the New England states turned out new, fast sailing ships which came to be called the China Clippers. They helped to make large fortunes for many New England sailing families, whose fathers and sons sped to the Far East to trade. Too, the ships helped the United States to compete in the Far East with England and other European nations which sought business there.

By the 1890's we were doing an extensive business with Latin American nations. We brought about a trade agreement with Japan in the 1850's, and she was for many years one of our best customers.

Keeping the seas open and our trade going was not always easy. We fought an undeclared sea war with France in 1798 to keep her from stopping our ships during one of the French wars with England. In 1801, the United States Navy fought pirates in the Mediterranean Sea to keep them from interfering with our shipping there. Despite such troubles, merchants of the new United States steadily pushed their way into world markets.